

THE AMENDMENT

In the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 6:

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application No. 10/618,257, filed July 10, 2003; which is claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application 60/396,680, filed July 17, 2002, the contents of both applications are incorporated herein by reference in its their entirety.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 5, line 26:

The term “charge transport material” is defined as a material capable of transporting either electrons or holes from one side (such as the electrode side) of the protecting layer to the other side (such as the electrophoretic fluid side) or vise-versa. Electrons are injected from the cathode and holes are injected from the anode into the electron transporting and hole transporting layer, respectively. A general review of the charge transport materials may be found in references, such as P.M. Bosenberger Borsenberger and D.S. Weiss, “Photoreceptors: Organic Photoconductors” in “Handbook of Imaging Materials”, A.S. Diamond ed., pp379, (1991), Marcel Dekker, Inc.; H. Sher Scher and EW Montroll, Phys. Rev., B12, 2455 (1975); S.A. Van Slyke et.al., Appl. Phys. Lett., 69, 2160, (1996); or F. Nuesch et.al., J. Appl. Phys., 87, 7973 (2000).

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 18:

The dye or pigment preferably has an absorption band in the range of 320-800 nm, more preferably 400-700 nm. Suitable dyes or pigments for the present invention may include, but are not limited to, metal phthalocyanines or naphthalocyanines (wherein the metal may be Cu, Al, Ti, Fe, Zn, Co, Cd, Mg, Sn, Ni, In, Ti, V or Pb), metal porphines (wherein the metal may be Co, Ni or V), azo (such as diazo or polyazo) dyes, squaraine dyes, perylene dyes and croconine dyes. Other dyes or pigments which may generate or transport charge in their excited state or ground state would also be suitable. Examples of this type of dyes or pigments are those typically used as charge generating materials in organic photoconductors (See P.M. Bosenberger Borsenberger and D.S. Weiss, “Photoreceptors: Organic Photoconductors” in “Handbook of Imaging Materials”, A.S.

Diamond ed., pp379, (1991), Marcel Dekker, Inc).

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 14, line 8:

Charge transport materials are materials capable of transporting either electrons or holes from one side (such as the electrode side) of the electrode protecting layer to the other side (such as the electrophoretic fluid side) or vice-versa. Electrons are injected from the cathode and holes are injected from the anode into the electron transporting and hole transporting layers, respectively. A general review of the charge transport materials may be found in references, such as P.M. Bösenberger Borsenberger and D.S. Weiss, "Photoreceptors: Organic Photoconductors" in "Handbook of Imaging Materials", A.S. Diamond ed., pp379, (1991), Marcel Dekker, Inc.; H. Sher and EW Montroll, Phys. Rev., B12, 2455 (1975); S.A. Van Slyke et.al., Appl. Phys. Lett., 69, 2160, (1996); or F. Nuesch et.al., J. Appl. Phys., 87, 7973 (2000).